volleyball, kabbadi, etc. But there are no grounds. Where will the students come out and play, Sir? There should be some kind of understanding between the HRD Ministry and the Sports Ministry. A lot of fund should be provided for encouraging sports. They are recognising those schools, which have no grounds at all. They are having schools in rented buildings. Where are the grounds for children to play? ...*(Interruptions)*... To be frank, Sir, even playgrounds are not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Sports can sit together and recognise colleges and schools where there is a ground of a minimum four acres or five acres. Only then they should be recognised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you will drastically reduce the number of schools in the country.

DR. M. S. GILL: I am grateful to my hon. friend. I used to sit next to him. That is why the praise that has brought me to the question of the day, which is the PYKKA scheme of promoting sports in rural India. It is a scheme for Rs. 1500 crores for the next five years sanctioned for the Eleventh Plan and for the next ten years it has to be about Rs. 5000 crores and the scheme is precisely this: We will assist a Panchayat, we will assist a block, we will assist the district and we will assist the State to have infrastructure in the village and in the Block, to hold tournaments and competition at our cost and all of this I have laid out in the answer and intend to push it and I am certainly very keen to push as hard as I can.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, from a well informed and an experienced Minister, I am inclined to ask whether our sports ability and capacity is gifted or acquired or both. Where do we stand? I would like to know whether the sports ability or capacity is gifted or acquired or both. As far as India is concerned, are we gifted with or acquired with?

SHRI M. S. GILL: Sir, I don't think there is any doubt that Indians are gifted in all things. You have seen the rocket yesterday. It is not a millimetre out of direction. The Indians are gifted in sports. No wonder Dhyan Chand was thought to have magic, not to be a player but to have some of magic. The gift is there but in today's world which is frankly international sport is professional competition. Lots of training, lots of psychological coaches, running coaches, bowling coaches, batting coaches, all of that is there. Therefore, the money has to be spent, the dedication has to be there. The *tapasya* of the players also has to be there and if they do it we can win all the medals. China had the first medal in 1982. Now they have 50 gold medals. Well, let's see what we get in London.

*86. [The questioner (Shri Prakash Javadekar) was absent. For answer *vide* page 20 *infra*.]

Challenges of climate change

*87. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: ††
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Jesudasn Seelam

(a) whether India, with a coastline of about 7,500 kms. risks losing a significant number of lives and assets worth $3.85 trillion due to coastal flooding that may occur as a result of climate change in 2070, as per global study conducted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation Development;

(b) whether the report notes that those cities with greatest population exposure to extreme sea levels also tend to be those with greatest exposure to wind damage from tropical and extra tropical cyclones; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps and measures Government proposes to take to meet the challenge of climatic change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) A Report produced by the Organization for Economic Cooperation (OECD) in 2007 on 'Ranking Port Cities with High Exposure and Vulnerability to Climate Extremes', with co-authors drawn from the academica and the private sector, has attempted to estimate the exposure of the world's large port cities to coastal flooding due to sea level rise and storm surge. According to the projections made in the Report, Climate change could result in Kolkata and Mumbai being amongst the top ten port cities of the world exposed to coastal flooding in 2070, with an exposure of estimated 2.54 crores of people and assets worth US$3.55 trillion. The study also claims that the top ten port cities with highest exposure to wind damage are also among the top twenty port cities exposed to present-day extreme sea levels. As per the Report, the risk of impact from the exposure to coastal flooding can be reduced through a range of adaptation strategies including flood and wind protection measures, effective disaster management strategies, and land use practices.

(c) A number of studies are appearing on various aspects of impact of climate change with varying levels of uncertainty. However, the Government of India is already implementing various adaptation related programmes in the process of planned economic development. Specific measures taken include coastal protection infrastructure and cyclone shelters, plantation of coastal forests and mangroves. Further, in coastal areas, various activities are regulated.

Prime Minister released India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on 30th June 2008 outlining the strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change. The National Action Plan advocates a strategy that promotes, firstly, adaptation to Climate Change and secondly, further enhancement of the ecological sustainability of India's development path. The Action Plan envisages, among many other actions, effective disaster management strategies, strengthening communication networks and disaster management facilities at all levels and protection of coastal areas through focusing on coastal protection and early warning systems.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: In part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister has said that they are taking up a number of programmes. For instance, he mentioned the cyclone shelters. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister way back in 1977 when a huge cyclone hit the coastal Andhra causing death of one million people. Actually what happened was, they have erected lot of

cyclone shelters and they are all in utmost pitiable condition. I suppose the line between Vishakapatnam and Chennai is always prone to cyclones. Will the hon. Minister explain what specific steps are being taken to repair and bring those cyclone shelters into use because it is always a problem? He himself has admitted that the OECD Report has mentioned that it is in danger and the Government is taking specific measures for protecting cyclone centres. What are the concrete steps taken to repair the cyclone shelters?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Bearing cyclone centres, sometimes the funds are given by the Government of India and assistance is also given by the State Governments, as and when, some incidents take place.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply also mentioned that the NAPCC has been approved and the Government is planning to establish centres for monitoring the climate changes in the coastal areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the details of locations selected to establish such monitoring centres. And, secondly, any financial assistance is extended to the States, especially to the State of Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, in addition to the steps that I have given in my reply, development of Regional and Ocean Modelling System, especially in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, high resilience coupled with ocean atmosphere variability studies, particularly with the Indian Ocean, community awareness, coastal disaster, timely forecast of cyclone, flood warning system and plantation are also taken up.

Under the National Action Plan, 8 Missions have been envisaged. The Mission documents are being prepared. Various Missions will start functioning thereafter. And, the locations will be finalised in all strategic places.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, he has not replied to my question whether any allocation has been made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your supplementary is over.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, it is good that the hon. Member has raised problems with regard to oceans. But, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the problems, of the Himalayas. They are melting before our very eyes. The glaciers are receding at an alarming rate. If this is continued, within about 40 or 50 years, all the rivers in North India may dry up. Can you imagine the disaster that would occur if that happens? So, what 1 would like to ask the hon. Minister is: would the Government consider setting up of an integrated Himalaya preservation authority, which includes not only the Government of India but also the States – Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, West Bengal – where the Himalayas are situated as also coordinate with Nepal and Bhutan to set up an integrated programme? Unless this is tackled at all levels, it will not be possible for one State or even the Government of India to do it.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, under the National Action Plan, the National Vision for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem is aimed at evolving management, measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan Glaciers and mountain eco-system. Sir, Pant Institute is also studying the Himalayan region and giving suggestions. The Government of India is aware the problems raised by the hon. Member.

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : थैंक यू सर। सर, जब उड़ीसा में साइक्लोन आया था तो राज्य सभा के मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट ने अपने MPLADS में से साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपए देकर वहां 75 स्कूल बनवाये थे। वे सिर्फ स्कूल नहीं थे, बल्कि वे साइक्लोन सेन्टर और फ्लड सेन्टर के तौर पर भी इस्तेमाल हो सकते थे, क्योंकि उनको हम लोगों ने एयरो डायनेमिकली प्लान किया था। क्या सरकार के सामने ऐसी कोई स्कीम विचाराधीन है कि जो हमारे existing infrastructures हैं, स्कूल्स हैं या Community Centers हैं, उनको strengthen करके इस क़ाबिल बनाया जाए ताकि इस तरह के फ्लड, सुनामी या साइक्लोन के लिए उनका इस्तेमाल हो सके?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : सर, जब इस तरह की समस्या देश में आती है, तो इसके लिए भारत सरकार ने स्टेट्स और सेंटर की मदद से Disaster Management Authority बनाई है। इस तरह के शेल्टर्स बनाये हैं और जो भी सरकारी बिल्डिंग्स हैं, चाहे वे स्कूल हों या धर्मशाला हों या किसी भी तरह के और सेंटर्स हों, उनको जब भी जरूरत होती है, काम में लाया जाता है।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, मैंने यह सवाल नहीं पूछा। आप मुझे रूटीन जवाब दे रहे हैं कि यह किया जाता है, हम लोगों को भी मालूम है कि जब साइक्लोन आता है तो टैम्परेरी शेल्टर बना दिए जाते हैं। क्या सरकार या आपने जो भी डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट की कमिटी बनाई है, उसके सामने कोई ऐसी परमानेंट स्कीम है कि जो आलरेडी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर आपके पास है, स्कूल्स हैं या और कोई कम्युनिटी हॉल्स हैं, उनको इस काबिल बनाया जाए कि वे साइक्लोन में गिर नहीं जाएं, वे फ्लड में फ्लडिड न हो जाएं? इनका आप कोई परमानेंट साल्यूशन ढूंढ रहे हैं या टैम्परेरी ही ढूंढ रहे हैं?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : सर, ये केलेमिटीज़ जब आती हैं तो डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी जो भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय के अंडर बनाई गई है, उसके पास इस तरह के फंड्स हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के द्वारा भी इस तरह की स्कीम्स बना रखी हैं कि जब कभी भी किसी तरह की कोई परेशानी आती है **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : नज़मा जी ऐन्वॉयरमेंट से रिलेटिड सवाल पूछ रही है।

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : वार्निंग सिस्टम के लिए, नेशनल एक्शन प्लान के अंतर्गत इसको और डेवलप किया जा रहा है और वार्निंग सिस्टम को अपडेट किया जा रहा है और इसके लिए स्टडी चल रही है।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : नज़मा जी, आपको जवाब मिल गया है? आप डिप्टी चेयरमैन रही हैं, आप बैठी क्यों है, आप इनसे पूछिए? **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know, Orissa is also repeatedly affected by tsunami, floods and drought. Already, the hon. Member has mentioned about the 1999 tsunami which killed many thousands of people and damaged houses also. At that time also, the Government assured that there will be shelters in all the villages, and that there will be plantation along the 480 kilometres coastal area and also embankment. I want to know from the hon. Minister, particularly, whether they have any action plan and also budget allocation for raising the embankment, plantation and also for constructing shelters in the villages in the coastal areas of Orrisa.

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : सर, कोस्टल एरियाज़ के लिए Mangroves Development Scheme भारत सरकार की है और उसके लिए वे फंड देते हैं, ताकि कोस्टल जोन्स में जब कभी भी तूफान आते हैं या किसी तरह की और घटना होती है, उससे ज्यादा डैमेज न हो। जहां तक सवाल इनके और दूसरे फंड्स के लिए हैं, various ministries में इस प्रकार की सब चीजों को हल करने के लिए फंड होता है। अभी मेरे सामने जो सवाल पूछा गया है, वह है - What are the steps taken to handle climate change? This is only about climate change. And it is a humanitarian aspect on how to handle the crisis. This is the fault of the administration, management

and the State Governments. Funds are available in various Ministries of the State Governments. They have to handle the situation. We are giving them inputs. We are there to give them inputs.

Chinese incursions across LAC

*88. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of Chinese incursions across LAC into the Indian side;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with the Chinese Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent such Chinese incursions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. Since 1993, the two Governments have agreed to maintain peace and tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, without prejudice to their respective positions on the alignment of the line of actual control as well as on the boundary question. Government regularly take up any violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including the Joint Working Group, the Expert Group, border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the main reasons for these incursions and intrusions is the non-demarcation of the Line of Actual Control along the border. Whereas China has resolved its boundary issues with all the other neighbours, it has not yet done so with India. Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is: What is the progress that has been made in the meeting that he has held with China for demarcation of the boundary? Sir, in the absence of demarcation, does the Minister feel that China is pursuing an aggressive border-management policy to lay claims on disputed areas along the LAC.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there are disputed areas in the claim of each side. For instance, India thinks that 38,000 sq. kms. of areas are under illegal occupation of China. In addition to that, 5,000 + kilometres which Pakistan seceded to China from the Pak occupied Jammu and Kashmir area. Similarly, they think that the entire Arunachal is their territory which we are not agreeing upon. Nobody agrees. Therefore, there are different perceptions why these transgressions are taking place. It was decided in 1993 that we will establish a mechanism and through that mechanism we will try to resolve boundary issues, but pending that, without prejudice to the respective rights, we will try to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas. It was done in 1993, and 1996. It was taken to further stages. In 2003, when the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited China, at that point of time, it was decided that both sides should appoint two special representatives of both the Prime Ministers to discuss these issues and they will arrive at a final stage. There are three stages. The first stage is over where the political parametres and guiding